THE THE WARRENCE THE STREET STREET WITH WHITE THE STREET STREET, WITH THE STREET STREET, STREE

HEI MBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU. A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of the stion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.



HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:

Indusposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Power,
Difficulty of Breathing,2
Trembing,
Weak Nerves,
Berretof Disease,
Jimness of Vision,
Hot Hands,
Pryness of the Skin,
Driversal Lassitude,
These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—
FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,
in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "directed diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

they are not requestly inhowed by these them diseases." INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but
mone will coniess. The records of the insane asylums
and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample
winess to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness,
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorequires the system, which HELM SOLD'S EXTRACT OF
BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most

EFFEREEEEE

in affections peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu s anequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints seident to the sex. of in the decline or change of life sex of the sex. No family should be with-

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for ppleasant and dangerous diseases. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Cures these diseases in all their stages, at little expense,
little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO
EXPOSURE.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether
EXISTING in MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter how
long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELA BOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT
DIURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect
Iall diseases for which it is recommended.



BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

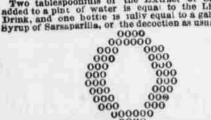
BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the stitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the stitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the stitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the store the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Sait Raeum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones. Ulcerations of the Throat and Logs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Eryspielas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin, XION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is sully equal to a gallon of the Byrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decortion as usually made.



HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCK: and SARSAPARILLA, in such discusses as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, with hundreds of thouses and so living witnesses, and upwards of 39,050 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the bighest sources, including eminent Physicians, Ciergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Trath alone for its Capital. HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,



My Extract Sarsapardia is a Blood Purifler; my Ex-

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles— in eacuo—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a compari-son of their properties with those set forth in the following works:

See Dispensatory of the United States,
See Professor Dewers' valuable works on the Practice
of Physic.
See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadeiphia.

ladeiphia.

Bec remarks made by Dr. Ephram McDowell. a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, ire and, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by Benja Min Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. See most of late standard works on Mediciae.



SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. Address letters for information, in confidence, to H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS: HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 BROADWAY, New York; HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, No. 164 South TENTH Street Philadelphia Beware of Counterleits. Ask for Holmbold's! Take

THIRD EDITION

THE POLITICAL WORLD

PLATFORM OF THE REPUB-LICAN PARTY.

Address of the National Union **Executive Committee to the** People of the United States.

THE PLAN FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

Impartial Suffrage Demanded.

NEW BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

An Eloquent Appeal for Union, Liberty, and Justice.

Fellow-Citizens:—Very grave differences bav-ing arisen between our immediate Representa-tives in Congress and the President, who owes his position to your votes, we are impelled to ask your attention thereto, and to suggest the duties to your country which they render im-

We shall avoid the use of hard words. Of these there have already been too many. And, that the matters in issue may be brought within the narrowest compass, let as first eliminate from the controversy all that has already been settled or has never been in dispute. The Republic has been desperately assailed

from within, and its very existence seriously imperilled. Thirteen States were claimed as having withdrawn from the Union, and were represented for years in a hostile Congress meeting at Richmond. Ten of these States were, for a time, wholly in the power of a hostile Confederacy; the other three partially so. The underbladly level States were represented in the production of the confederacy; the other three partially so. undoubtedly loyal States were repeatedly and formidably invaded by Rebel armies, which were only expelled after obstinate and bloody battles. Through four years of arduous, despendently of the best of the Rebel Conference of the rate civil strife, the hosts of the Rebel Confederacy withstood those of the Union. Agents of that Confederacy traversed the civilized world, seeking allies in their war against the Re-public, and inciting the rapacious and unprincipled to fit out armed corsairs to prey upon her

By State authority, and in the perverted names of patriotism and loyalty, hundreds of thousands of our countrymen were conscripted into Rebel armies, and made to light desperately for our national disruption and ruin. And though, by the blessing of God and the valor and constancy of our loyal people, the Rebellion was finally and utterly crushed, it did not succumb until it had caused the destruction of more than half a million of precious human lives, not to speak of property to the value of at least five bullons of

At length the Rebel armies surrendered, and the Rebel power utterly collapsed and vanished.

The claim of the insurgents that they eitner now reacquired or had never forteited their constitutional rights in the Union, including that of representation in Congress, stands in pointed antagonism alike to the requirements of Congress and to those of the acting President. It was the Executive alone who, after the Rebelhon was no more, appointed Provisional Governors for the now submissive, unarmed South ern States, on the assumption that the Rebellien had been "revolutionary," and had de-prived the people under its sway of all civil overnment, and who required the assembling 'a Convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of attering and amending the Constitution of said State." President Johnson who, so late

October last - when all shadow of overt resistance to the Union had long since disappeared-insisted that it was not enough that a State which had revolted must recognize her ordinance of secession as null and void from beginning, and ratify the Constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery evermore, but she must also repudiate "every dollar of indebtedness created to sid in carrying on the Rebel-It was he who ordered the dispersion by military force of any Legislature chosen under the Rebellion which should assume power to make laws after that Rebellion had fallen. It was he who referred to Congress all inquirers as to the probability of Representatives from the States lately in revolt being admitted to seats in either House, and suggested that they should present their credentials, not at the organization of Congress, but afterwards. And finally, it was he, and not Congress, who suggested to his Governor Sharkey, of Mississippl, that

"If you could extend the elective tranchise to all persons of color who can read the Constitution of the United states in English and write their names, and to all persons of color who own real estate valued at not less than \$250, and pay taxes thereon, you would completely disarm the adversary, and set

It, then, there be any controversy as to the right of the loyal States to exact conditions and require guarantees of those which plunged madly into secession and rebellion, the sup porters respectively of Andrew Johnson and of Congress cannot be antagonist parties to that contest, since their record places them on the

It being thus agreed that conditions of restoration and guarantees against future rebeilion may be exacted of the States lately in revolt, the right of Congress to a voice in prescribing those conditions and in shaping those guarantees is plainly incontestable. Whether it take the shape of law or of a Constitutional amend ment, the action of Congress is vital. Even it they were to be settled by treaty, the ratifica-tion of the Senate, by a two-thirds vote, would be indispensable. There is nothing in the Federal Constitution, nor in the nature of the case, that countenances an Executive monopoly

What, then, is the ground of complaint against Congress? Is it charged that the action of the two Houses was tardy and hesitating? Consider how mo-mentons were the questions involved, the issues depending. Consider how novel and extraordinary was the situation, Consider how utterly silent and blank is the Federal Constitution touching the treatment of insurgent States whether during their flagrant hosulity to the Union or after their discomfiture. Consider with how many embarrasements and difficul with how many embarrass and you will not ties the problem is beset, and you will not wonder that months were required to devise, perfect, and pass, by a two-thirds vote in either House, a just and safe plan of reconstruction. Yet that plan has been matured. It has passed the Senate by 33 to 11, and the House by 138 to 36. It is now fairly before the country, having already been ratified by the Legislatures of several States and rejected by none. Under it,

the State of Tennessee has been formally restored to all the privileges she forfeited by Rebellion, including representation in either House of Congress. And the door thus passed through stands inviting openly to all who still linger

without.

Are the conditions thus prescribed intolerable. or even humiliating? They are in substance

I. All persons born or naturalized in this country are henceforth citizens of the United States, and shall enjoy all the rights of citizens evermore; and no State shall have power to contravene this most righteous and necessary

provision.

II. While the States claim and exercise the power of denying the elective franchise to a part of their people, the weight of each State in the Union shall be measured by and based upon its enfranchised population. If any State shall choose, for no crime, to deay political rights to any race or caste, it must no longer count that race or caste, it must no longer count that race or caste, as a basic of political count that race or caste as a basis of political

power in the Union.

III. He who has once held office on the strength of his solemn oath to support the Federal Constitution, and has nevertheless for sworn himself and treasonably plotted to subvert that Constitution, shall henceforth hold no political office till Congress, by a two-thirds vote, shall remove or modify the disability.

IV. The national debt shall be nowise repu-diated nor invalidated; and no debt incurred in support of the Rebellion shall ever be assumed or paid by any State; nor shall payment be made for the loss or emancipation of any slave. V. Congress shall have power to enforce these guarantees by appropriate legislation. Such, fellow-citizens, are the conditions of re

construction proposed by Congress and already accepted by the loyal Legislature of Tennessee. Are they harsh or degrading? Do you discern therein a disposition to trample on the prostrate or push an advantage to the uttermost? Do they embody aught of vengeance, or any confiscation but that of slavery? We solicit your

candid, impartial judgment.
What is intended by the third section is simply to give loyalty a fair start in the reconstructed States. Under the Johnson policy, the Rebels monopolize power and place even in communities where they are decidedly outnum-bered. Their generals are Governors and Mempers elect of Congress; their colonels and major fill the legislatures, and officiate as sheriffs. Not only are the steadlastly loyal proscribed, but even stay-at-home Rebels have little chance in competition with those who fought to subvert the Union. When this Rebel monopoly of office shall have been broken up, and loyalty to the Union shall have become general and hearty, Congress may remove the disability, and will coubtless taske haste to do so.

We do not perceive that the justice or fitness of the fourth section—prescribing that the Union public debt shall be promptly met, but that of he Rebel Contederacy never-is seriously con-There remains, then, but the second section

which prescribes in substance that political power in the Union shall nenceforth be only on that portion of the people of each State who are deemed by its Constitution fit depositories of such power. In other words—A State which chooses to hold part of its population in ignorance and vassatage-powerless, uneducated mfranchised-shall not count that portion to salance the educated, intelligent, entranchised citizens of other States.

We do not purpose to argue the justice of this

provision. As well argue the shape of a cube or the correctness of the multiplication table. He who does not feet that this is simply and naldly just, would not be persuaded though one rose from the dead to convince him. That there are those among us who would not have it ratined, sadly demonstrates that the good work of Emancipation is not yet complete.

· But," say some, "this section is designed to coerce the South into according suffrage to her blacks." Not so, we reply; but only to notify her ruling caste that we will no longer bribe them to keep their blacks in serfdom. An aristocracy rarely surrenders its privileges, no matter how oppressive, from abstract devotion to justice and right. It must have cogent, pal-pable reasons for so doing. We say, therefore, to South Carolina, "If you persistently restrict all power to your 300,000 whites, we must insist that these no longer balance, in Congress and the choice of President, 700,000 Northern white freemen, but only 300,000. If you keep your blacks evermore in seridom, it must not be because we tempted you so to do and rewarded you for so doing."

Fellow-citizens of every State, but especially of those soon to nold elections! we entreat your earnest constant heed to the grave ques-tions now at issue. If those who so wantonly plunged the Union into civil war shall be allowed by you to dictate terms of reconstruc-tion, you will have beenlessly sown the bitter seeds of future rebellion and bloody strife Already you are threatened with a recognition by the President of a sham Congress, made up of the factions which recently coalesced at Philadelphia on a platform of Johnsonism a Congress constituted by nullifying and over riding a plain law of the land—a Congress wholly inspired from the White House, and appealing to the sword alone for support, giaring an attempt at usurpation would be even more criminal than absurd. Happily the people, by electing an overwhelming majority of thoroughly loyal Representatives, are rendering its initiation impossible.

We cannot close without a most deserved tribute to the general fidelity wherewith, in view of the President's defection, the great body of the people, and even of the Federal office-holders, stand fast by their convictions and their principles. The boundless patronage of the Executive, though most unscrupulously wielded against those to whose votes he owes it. has corrupted very few, either of those who shared or of those who would gladly share in its er joyment Not one of the twenty-two States which voted to re-elect Abraham Lincoln has given in its adhesion to the President's policy; while New Jersey-the only free State that voted against him-has added herself to their

number. Our great war has taught impressively the peril of injustice; and the lesson has sunk deep nto millions of hearts. The American people, castened by suffering, are wiser and nobler an they were, with a quicker and more open ar for every generous suggestion. The fearful essons of Memphis and New Orleans have not en lost on them, as is proved by the result of e recent elections in Vermont and Maine. We cherish no shadow of doubt that Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa first, then New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, and Minnesota will do likewise, and that a true restoration, a genuine, abiding peace will thus be secured to our country—a peace that will endure, because based on the everasting foundations of humanity, justice, and

MARCUS L. WARD New Jersey, Chairman D. DEFREES, Indiana, Secretary. HORACE GREELEY...... New York, WILLIAM CLAPLIN.
N. B. SMITHERS.
H. W. HOFFMAN. . Delaware H. H. STABEWEATHER.
R. B. COWEN.
JOHN B. CLARKE.
SAMUEL F. HUSSEY. Connecticut, New Hampshire Maine. ABRAHAM B. GARDNER. Vermont, J. S. Fowler. Tennesses Illinois, Michigan, BURTON C. COOK. MARSH GIDDINGS. Iowa, West Virginia, D. R. GOODLOE B. A. BOYD. W J. COUNING. Wisconsin, North Carolina, PHOMASSIMPSON..... C L ROBINS N..... Florida, NI WTON EDMUNDS..... Dakota.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION

A Soldiers' and Sailors' Platform

Address of the Johnson Military Men to the Soldiers and Citizens of the United States-Ratification of the Raymond-Johnson-Couchand-Orr Address-The Constitutional Amendments a Bar to Reunion, Etc. Etc. Etc.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 19,-At the evening session of the Soldiers' Johnson Convention yesterday, the following resolutions and address were adopted:-

THE PLATFORM.

THE PLATFORM.

Hon. L. D. Campbell, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following platform, which was adopted with immense cheering:

The Union soldiers and sanors who served in the army and navy of the United States in the recent war for the suppression of the insurrection the maintenance of the Constitution, the Government, and the flag of the Union, grateful to Aimighty God for His preservation of them through the perils and hard-hips of civil war, and for His mercy in crowning their efforts with victory, freedom, and peace, deploring the absence from their mids of many brave and faithful comrades, who have scaled with their lite-blood their devotion to the sacred cause of American nanonality, and determined now as heretofore to stand by the principles for which their beretofore to stand by the principles for which their plorious dead have fallen, and by which their survivors have triumphed, being assembled in National Mass Convention in the city of Clevelano, Ohio, this 17th day of September, 1866, do resoive and

First, That wel heartily approve the resolution adopted by the National Union Convention, heid in the city of Philadelphia on the 14th day of August last, composed of delegates representing all the States and fermiories of the United States.

Second. That our object in taking up arms to sup-press the late Rebellion was to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the constitution, and to preserve
the Union with all the cignity, equality, and rights
of the several states unimpaired, and not in any
prit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest
and subjugation; and that whenever there shall be
any armed resistance to the lawfully constituted
authorides of our National Union, either in the
South or in the North in the East, or in the West, emulating the self-sacrificing patriolism of our r vo-lutionary forelathers, we will again pledge to its support our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred

THE COMMITTEE'S ADDRESS. General Este, from the same committee, reported a lengthy address, which was received with enthu-sinsm and adopted with waving of flags cheers, and signing "Raily Round the Flag, Boys."

More then flitt on month: have elapsed since you were released from service and permitted to return to your homes with the assurance of the country that your work was done, and that the Rebellion was substantially suppressed. For four years, on the ocean and in fields stretching from Gettysburg to New Orleans, you had longht in order to restore the integrity of the nation, and you tested from your tolls with the conviction that it only remained for statesment to rivet the bloken bands which you had laid tegether. You knew that this task required wisdom and getiberation; but you had a right to expect that like your own, it would be taken up promptly and conducted with singleness of purpose. You had yourselves left party thes behind when you marched to the field, and thenceforth knew only your country. You had a right to demand that in the peaceful completion of your work they would follow your example. You expected that those who had called upon you to suppress not only revolution but the spirit of revelution, and to vindicate the violated law, would set a new example to the nation by a strict adherence to their constitutional power and a revival of the old spirit of sacred obedience to law.

You expected, and after the performance of such services you had a peculiar right to demand, that your successors in the work of restoration should not only divise measures which should be just, but should bropose them at the season when they should be practicable; and that by means of the measures and the sympathies of the North, the people of the North subjected to all the penalties should be given properly and the penalties should here since how becomes the mought had a such as the subjected to all the penalties should be given hought had become to all the penalties should be given hought had become to the field and the penalties should be given hought had become to all the penalties should be given had become to all the penalties should be given had become to all the penalties should be given had become to all the penal ADDRESS.

them at the s ason when they should be practicable; and that by means of the measures and the sympathies of the North, the people of the South subjected to all the penalties should long since have been brought back to the performance of all its duties in this nation, and, which the vindication of the law demanded, to la real participation in its life. For more than a year you have looked on in silence, and the work for which you provided the opportunity has not been done. Your successors have acced neither wisely nor in season.

That which would have been well and wisely accompished, it proposed at the proper time, has been made impracticable by delay, and a condition which it would have been of doubtful wisdom to impose at any time is at inst imposed when it is too late. After you had been withdrawn from the field, because you had annihilated the power or your opponents to disobey their Government, an entire year was added to their aiready long estrangement from it before any conditions of return were offered to them, and when these conditions were at ast announced, they contained terms which proposed to make the estrangement of a large portion of our population perpetua. The youth of the South, who had never known when the Rebell or had commenced or what it was to share in the duties and business of national clizens, have grown to manhood and influence in its affairs and still a *e strange in their own land and excluded from the instruction which might make them patriots. make them patriots.
The union of these States, for which these partisans

The union of these States, for which these partisans deemed your fives not too great a price, is yet as incompete as when you marched home, and by their measures its restoration is a it indefinitely postponed. They say to you if our terms are not accepted by the South we can wait. It becomes therefore your peculiar duty, since you prepared the ground for this final work to incure how it has been done and to consider whether it is wise and said to wait. Meantime, while you determine to wait or move, it is indispensible first to intrench yourselves in a position of impregnable facts. The power of the National Government over the affairs of its insurgent citizens, except for purposes of judicial punishment, is purely of a beligerent character, and its beligerent right concerning them is included in, while it is also limited by, one of the grants of the Constitution.

is insurgent chitzens, except for purposes of judicial punishment, is purely of a beligerent character, and its beligerent right concerning them is included in white its asked to the control of the con

and gave to Congress the power, by appropriate legis

iation, to prevent its re-establishment. They might have conceded still mere; but month after mouth passed without solon, and meantime they were subjected to military government.

No aystem was ever better adapted than our national Government to the perforemance of the duties for which it was designed; no Government could be less adapted to the regulation of affairs in a subjected neighboring iestifory. Mistakes injustice, even fraud, inevitably mingled with and marred its operations through distant a senties and these have produced their natural effect. The prolonged exercise of such innetions can only injure it has already injured ourselves. We cannot afford to alter the spirit of our great national system, and by contralizing render two Governments of this Union haterul to the people of a 1 the States North and South alike; but the evils of our present mistakes, committed in the duties of a lunction for which the Government was lever designed, do not wait the slow development of the Their effect upon the subjected South is a cally classifier. We are training nature citizens by the worst possible instruction, and every month's persistence makes the evil pisiner to us.

It is manifest that the experiences of this delay, and of unrepublican like under military constraint, the temper of the people of the experiences it. It is for you, therefore, to ask whether the reasons for this delay are sufficient, and whether the reasons for this delay are sufficient, and whether the new conditions imposed by Congress are likely to prove a final remedy. The manner in which these conditions, in the form or an amendment to the national Constitution, have been presented, not only to the people of the South, but to the nation is without precedent. For the first time in the history of this Government propositions without connection have been denied the opportunity of tree choice concerning each. The first section of this single article defines citizenship of the United States. The second lays down the basis of representation. Th

words:

> o person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President and Vice President, or hold a coffice, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State who having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States or as a member of any State Leadslaure, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or "eleilion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

insurrection or "ebellion against the same, or given ald or comitor; to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thinds of each House, remove such disability.

The effect of each of these utterly disconnected propositions is made to depend upon the acceptance or rejection of the whole. It seems incredible that those who insisted upon thus connecting them could have expected that they would be ratified. The Southern people, alter following their political leaders into the late struggle, and sharing the risk of their fate through lour years of terr'ble war, are called upon to add the proscription. Whatever punishment their bodies may deserve at the hands of the Government, it is unmittailable hat statesmen should have dreamed of asking their associates and followers to inflict that punishment upon them, especially a punishment of lasting disgrace more terrible than any which the Government lite is a sunbenized to impose. If in the midst of their errors the people of the South retain the ordinary fidelity of comrades in arms to each other—the con mon sent ment of honor which rules all companionship—they will not voluntarily desert the men whom they have voluntarily and steadily followed aimid so many peris. They will not accept this third a ction of the amendment, and they are forbidden to accept the other without it. We believe that the only effect of such a proposition will be a prolonged exclusion of the South from the bractice of self-government and the training of pairfoil in; but if they could be persuaded or constrained to accept it we are at a loss to perceive the briefly to be derived from it because no act of Congress, nor anything convained in the proposed amendment gives any pledge or assurance that the adoption of those amendments will secure the aemission of loyal representatives from the Southern States now exc. uded or the recognition of their constitutional relations to the Government of the Union, should their example be followed at once by every other Southern State. It is evident

They know that there is a progress in the lite of this nation, and that there is a God who animates that lire, and they hold that lear to be as insidel as it is cowardly. Nations rever die in their adolescence. The manhood which this people has vindicated in war will not sicken and periah in peace. The South cannot, if it would, cast out the obligations of events; and under the good that his been done it has shared already, and for a law as irresistible as time must continue to share the common disciplent of this eason of quick growth. The North, with its sense of justice its faith in true Democracy, its vigor and industry and vast wealth, must inevitably rule tols land but it will secure and beneficially exercise that rule cold by the same process which governs all true civilization—not by force. It fear is entertained that the Southern people may be insincere in what they have done towards reconstruction and that they desire admission to the national councils only that they may undo it and repudiate our national debt, here is a continued exclusion by means of the proposed amendment, which will not be ratified. Their exclusion cannot be permanent. us been done it has shared already, and for a law as

mission to the national councils only that they may undo it and repudiate our national debt, here is a continued exclusion by means of the proposed amendment, which will not be ratified. Their exclusion cannot be permanent.

This people will not suffer it to be lasting, and they will return at last without those conditions, but still less incilined to patriotism and good isith. They are Americas and, they have at least the weakness common to the nation and to them, as it would be to us. Exclusion from the Union and from complete sels-government is disorganization politically and socially. The freedmen among them and the rest of the nation might suffer by everything which demoralized their condition, and be benefited by everything which delegated to us. In the National Union Convention at Philadelphia more than three-hundred Southern delegates, holding influential positions at home, claiming to represent, and, as we believe, actually representing constituencies who can make good their promises, cordially co-operated with the North in niedging that Convention and the neople that the public debt of the United States should forever remain sacred; that the insorrectionary debt should not be paid, and that the rights of the freedmen should be pretected. We believe that the men who made these elections will keep them; est-ectally as soldiers who know the character of their late opponents we believe that the soldiers of ine South-men who have endured so bravely and constantly the trials and privations of four years of war-are, despite the error of their cause men of personal honor and self-respect, and that they will permit the communities in which they dwell to violate promises given in the most solemn towns. We hold, then, that no reason has been given which can justify an adhetence to the course, which they dwell to violate promises given in the most solemn towns. We hold, then, that no reason has been given which can justify an adhetence to the course, which has been proposed by Congress, or for a further continue.

taining the law, preserving the peace, vindicating good will, and upbodding the honor and intestity of our common country.

We want a Union not merely in name, but a Union in fect; not a Union merely of geographical lines but a Union of hearts. Such a Union we fought to maintain, such a Union we wish to enjoy. By it alone can our nation accomplish its true mission and fulfill its true destiny. So believing, we anxiously and earnestly appeal to you, our former comredes in arms to assist in the great work of pacification. We appeal to you, not as Democrats, not as Lemocrats, not as the common cause. We were brothers during the durk days of the Rebellion—ist us remain irlends during the highter days of peace; and as we carried desolation to the South when she was hostile and deflant, let us unite in tendering to her not only just but gene rous treatment now that she is subdued and disarmed. If we but do this, if we but evince the magnaniality of spirit always politic from the victor to the conquered, the honor and pride of the Southern soldlers will so respond that our beloved Union shall be stronger, better, firmer than ever before. May the God or our fathers who, by His olessmer, enabled them through a seven years war to establish a Union, and we their children and sons, to vindicate it in the late terrible struggle grant first ad and assistance in our efforts to establish and perpetuate if.

The customary resolutions of thanks were adopted, the dayslow wing by the entire assemblage.

The customary resolutions of thanks were adopted The customary resolutions of thanks were adopted, the doxology suns by the entire assemblage, a benediction pronounced by the chaplain, and the Convention, with cheers for Grant, Farragut, the President, and the Constitution. adjourned size die.

Tune Your Pipes !- The Journal du Havre says that one of the attractions of the Paris Exhibition next year will be a prize of 10,000 francs for the best singer in the world.

HOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN

INFANCY TO MARRIAGE. EY

MRS. WARREN,

AUTHOR OF

BOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON TWO HUN-DRED POUNDS A YEAR," "COMFORT

FOR SMALL INCOMES," ETC.

[CONTINUED FROM TURSDAY'S EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CHAPTER VII. Bible Teaching—The Artist's Success—A Dream of the Future-Illness-Death-Rebellion-A

Second Death-Submission. While the girls were at home we had our custon ary verses of the Bible, two or three, but not more, read every morning after breakfast, and the usual comments made upon the meaning that lay hidden or developed in the sacred words, a custom which I found far more conducive to profit than reading a whole chapter as a matter of duty, while the thoughts were perhaps wandering far away. Therefore, one verse rightly understood was better than a weary hour spent in reading without reflection. After this pleasant occupation was over, Mary looked up with the light of some amusing thought, and

met my inquiting look.
"Do you know, mamma, one day there was a Bible class examined?-that is, so many girls were given a number of questions to study on a Tuesday, and on the following Saturday morning they were expected to have the answers ready. Alice came into the room, joined the class, and answered with the rest, and so well that the statement of the class. that she was to have a good mark. But when they came to put it against her name it was not down on the class board. Alice looked quite trightened, and was ready to cry, and when asked why she had chosen to join the class without being told to do so, and that she was neglecting her Freuch, she was going away without saying a word, but I replied, 'Alice did not lose her time in studying these Bible questions. tions, ma'am, for mamma taught us all she has been asked.' Mrs. Forbes said she was rejoiced to hear it; she wished there were more Christian mothers in the land; and then, dear, dar-ling mamma, I felt so proud of you, and I then understood the meaning of the phrase in Pro-verbs, 'Her children arise up and call her

My heart fairly rose in overflowing gratitude to God, as I listened to my Mary's words. I had never wearied my children with long prayers, or long Scripture readings or sermons. The two or three verses sufficed for a pleasant discourse which could be easily remembered, and fitted to daily application. Sometimes I read out one of the Bible histories; the place where the event happened was traced, if possible could be read out one of the Bible histories. ole, on the map of ancient Palestine, and thus life and interest in the subject were given; and more than even gratifying my children, I found my own account in preparing the employment ferently I understood the meaning of much that I now read from what I did in my young days, and how clear the sense was made to me. This can well be imagined if one reflects that in childhood, or even girlhood, how seldom troubles appear; and in sunny days, who dreams of danger? who sees the necessity of providing against a tempest? It is only when helpless, beaten, and dritted, we lay hold of the strong, and are grateful, and that which we once passed by unheeded becomes in its need the only one thing we desire. With rare exceptions, we never truly seek God till trouble comes. We pray to, and read of him, but we lay no hold of him in faith as the One Healer of all our griefs.

Not one of my children ever felt Bible reading to be a weariness, because they were never allowed to read it as they pleased. I taught them that though it contained all information that was needed for our guidance in this life, and for happiness hereafter, still it was never to be approached in a careless, irreverent manner, or to be taken up at any moment, and thus I led them to prefer always reading it with me; and, although it was always ready at hand, and the opening and reading it by themselves was not actually forbidden, it came to be understood that mamma liked best to read, to comment upon, and explain it to them, and that without her it was in some sense a forbidden book, or rather, something set apart as sacred; and from this very circumstance alone, so contradictory is the nature of all human beings, a knowledge of its contents was the one thing earnestly des red.

My studdy Dick seemed even more interested in Fible reading than the others. His school-lite has not altered him. He was still a child spart from the rest. He took nothing for granted. He would tire one with inquiries why such a thing was. It could only be said of him that he hungered and thirsted for knowledge, but at every fresh accession of information he pondered and doubted how he could prove it.

Dot, or John, as it was proper to call him,

though in my thoughts he was always "Dot," was in London, and frequently writing home hopefully. He was getting on, hoped to be with us at Christmas, was copying a painting of the Holy Family in the National Gallery, and it was to be a Christmas gift to his darling mother. The happy season soon came, and Christmas eve arrived, but no John. It was not the days of railroads then, and the coach which was due at seven had not reached our quiet town at 10. For we had long left London and been settled in the country, where my husband was the manager of a country bank. How well do I remember that evening! The

dining-room was bright with the glare of a ruddy fire, on which a log of wood had been placed, and occasionally it lighted up with a fash of radiance so cheering and so grateful in its warmth, for there had been a heavy fall of snow for two days. The table was set out with all the delicacies which Christmas brings, and in honor of our young artist's arrival a Christ-mas pudding was to be cut. The wainscoted walls gleamed with pictures, the ornaments scattered about flashed with scintillations of welcome, which shut out thoughts of evil. was alone. The rest, with their father, all warmly wrapped up, had gone to see the cause of the unusual delay. Presently the trampling of feet was heard, the servants rushed to the door, and once more I heard my boy's voice, once more I clasped him in thankfulness.

We were soon seated round the table, and as merry as reunited hearts always are. "Now for my present, Dot," said I, the next

morning after breakfast. "Well, mamma." he replied, "I know I haven't done the right thing, but I've sold your present, and that is what I've got for it," dis-

playing ten sovereigns.
"But how?" I asked, in astonishment. "It was a small water-color copy of Correggio's Holy Family, that I thought you would be deighted with. When it was unished a gentleman who had, I must say, been kind enough to watch my progress several times, looked over my shoulder and asked me what I was going to do with it. I told him it was for a Christmas

"Well, you can paint your mother another picture,' said he, 'and let me have that. I'll give you ten pounds for it.' "I hesitated, and he laughed and said,

"Make up your mind, my boy, and tell old , the door-keeper. He knows where to find me.

"I thought the matter over and over. I did so wish to bring it home; it had been to me like a pet. I had even got to love it, and kent touching and retouching it, even after I con-